

ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1953



M.B., Ch.B (Glas.) D.P.H. (Camb.)

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH



BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

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FRANK HAUXWELL
M.B., Ch.B (Glas.) D.P.H. (Camb.)
MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

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FAVERSHAM, KENT

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OF THE
BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

to the Borough and Port of Faversham

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Miss C. Avery

Municipal Offices,
Faversham.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Faversham for the year 1953.

Though the Registrar General's estimate of population showed an increase in 1953 of 50 over the estimate for the previous year, the estimated population of the area is still 44 fewer than the actual Count at the time of the Census in 1951 and 510 less than at the Census in 1931.

The Crude Birth Rate for the year at 15.5 per 1,000 of the population was lower than in the previous year (16.6 per 1,000) and would seem to indicate a reversion to the smaller rates that have progressively occurred since the boom rates of the immediate post-war years. When corrected, however, to allow for age and sex distribution, the local rate becomes 16.2 per 1,000 which compares not unfavourably with that for England and Wales as a whole, namely 15.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths occurring in, or assigned to the Borough during 1953 was 232, being 35 fewer than in the previous year. This gives a Crude Death Rate for the year of 18.9 per 1,000 of the population. As explained in my Report last year, all deaths at Bensted House are now included in the Faversham Statistics irrespective of whether the person was previously a resident in Faversham or not. As the patients and residents at Bensted House are either old Chronic Sick or old persons accommodated there as in a Home, the death rate there is naturally higher than that of the population as a whole. This has had the effect of increasing the Crude Death Rate for the Borough very considerably in the last 2 years. When this rate is corrected for age and sex distribution, it becomes 13.4 per 1,000 as compared with that of 11.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

There was also a small but welcome reduction in the number of infant deaths during 1953, only four infant lives being lost during the year. On only two other occasions since 1940 has the number of infant deaths reached this comparatively low figure. The infant mortality rate at 20.9 per 1,000 births is the lowest recorded during the past 14 years and compares very favourably with the rate of 26.8 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

Judged by the prevalence of Infectious Diseases, the year was a comparatively healthy one, there being only 201 cases notified as compared with 424 in 1952, a decrease of 223. The decrease was mainly in the incidence of Measles, there being only 79 cases in 1953 in comparison with 372 in the previous year. There was, however, a slightly higher incidence of Whooping Cough during the year, mainly during the early Spring.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified (2) is the lowest recorded during the past 10 years. For the seventh year in succession no case of Diphtheria occurred but I would again emphasise that it is only by maintaining a high proportion of the child population protected by immunisation that freedom from this disease can be maintained. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that since 1951 there has been an appreciable and welcome increase in the number of children under 5 years of age (the most dangerous age) immunised each year.

There was also during 1953 a very welcome reduction in the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified (9 in 1953, 20 in 1952). The year 1952 must, however, be regarded as an exceptional year, the high number of cases notified during that year being as suggested in my report for that year, due to the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the area with the consequent notification of many old-standing doubtful cases. It is possible that some of the 9 cases notified during 1953 were also inspired by that visit. If that assumption is correct it suggests that there is always in the area a number of undiagnosed and non-notified cases who unwittingly may be spreading infection. Early diagnosis and notification is essential if any progress is to be made in reducing the number of cases occurring. It not only gives the patient him/herself the best chance of a complete cure—and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that Tuberculosis is curable—but with the adoption of simple rules of hygiene enables the patient to move about freely amongst his fellow citizens without being a danger to them.

Though the number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring has shown little appreciable diminution over the past 14 years it is very satisfactory to note that there has been a very appreciable and consistent decrease in the number of deaths each year from the disease. As will be seen in Table VII in the Report, deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 7 in the year 1940 and 9 in 1941, but with one or two intermissions this has gradually decreased until in the year 1953 no deaths were reported. This is a record for the Borough and though at present it would be too optimistic to expect succeeding years to have an equally good record it emphasises the possibilities of what can be done in the control of this disease.

In that portion of the work of the Department dealing with general sanitation, housing is still one of the most serious problems. In the early part of 1953, a Special Report was made to the Council stating that at least 170 houses in the area were considered unfit for human habitation and should be condemned as early as possible. The Report further suggested that these should be dealt with under slum clearance procedure within a period of five years. The Council having accepted that proposal, two areas with a total of 30 houses were made the subject of Clearance Orders during the year and two other individual unfit houses were demolished during the year.

During the current year further properties included in the five year programme have been or are being dealt with and providing there is no slacking in the tempo of the programme, there seems no reason why the 170 houses originally listed in it could not be dealt with well within the 5 year period set. It should be remembered, however, that completion of the present programme will still leave many old insanitary and unhealthy houses in the area to be dealt with and though these may not call for immediate attention at present they will have to be dealt with in the near future either by slum clearance procedure or by reconditioning.

In regard to water supply the condition in Faversham can be considered reasonably satisfactory, but there is still a considerable number of houses dependent for drainage on cesspools or septic tanks. Though little nuisance appears to have been caused at these properties, cesspools are always a potential source of nuisance and furthermore they tend to limit the amount of water used and so to unhygienic conditions. Sewering of these areas should be undertaken in the near future.

The maintenance of food hygiene ranks as a high priority in the work of the Sanitary Department and generally speaking food shops and food preparing premises reach a high standard of cleanliness. During the year a system of routine sampling of milk and ice cream in regard to their bacteriological cleanliness, was instituted. This is considered a very necessary procedure and will be developed. However pure these articles may be at the point of production both are peculiarly liable to develop contamination before reaching the consumer.

In carrying on the work of the Department, I am greatly indebted to the ever willing and able assistance of Mr. Hurn the Council's Sanitary Inspector and I am deeply grateful to my Colleague Officers of the Council for their ever ready co-operation and advice.

To members of the Council I would give sincere thanks for their encouragement and kindly consideration.

I have the honour to be Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK HAUXWELL.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Climatology

The weather during the year although generally mild was unsettled, the first three months being exceptionally dry as also was the month of December, whereas in April and May and again in July the rainfall was higher than normal for these months. The total rainfall during the year was only 20.34 inches as compared with 26.60 inches in 1952 and 32.28 in 1951.

The Maximum and Minimum temperatures, together with the rainfall recorded each month, are shown in Appendix "A."

Area

3,070 acres. No change.

Population

The estimated mid-year population for 1953 as given by the Registrar General was 12,250. Though this indicates an increase of 50 over the estimated population for the previous year it is still 44 fewer than the actual count at the time of the Census in April, 1951 (12,294) and 510 less than at the Census in 1931 (12,760).

Number of Inhabited Houses

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1953 was 4,312 as compared with 4,260 at the end of 1952. Towards this increase 60 houses (including 32 flats), were provided by the Council and 10 were constructed privately, but during the year 18 houses ceased to be used as habitations either by reason of demolition or conversion to other purposes, so that the net increase in habitable houses was only 52 the same as in 1952.

Rateable Value

£79,071 as compared with £78,240 in the preceding year.

Sum Represented by the Penny Rate

£312 18s. 10.56d., an increase of £2 16s. 7.61d. on the figure for 1952.

SECTION II

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The number of births during 1953 was 191. This is 12 less than in the previous year and with the exception of the years 1950 and 1951 when births numbered 188 and 175 respectively is the lowest recorded since 1941.

Of the total births belonging to the area (191) during 1953, 38 were born in local nursing homes and 49 were born outside the area. Of the latter 29 were born at Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

	Males	Females	Total
(i) Live Births—Legitimate	97 (103)	81 (88)	178 (191)
Illegitimate	6 (4)	7 (8)	13 (12)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	103 (107)	88 (96)	191 (203)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

- (ii) Still Births—The number of still-births in 1953 was 2 being one less than in 1952. This represents 1.0% of all live and still births. Both were legitimate.
- (iii) Illegitimate Births—These numbered 13 during 1953 being one more than in the previous year. The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 6.8%. 1952 percentage was 5.9%.
- (iv) Birth Rate—The crude birth rate for the year was 15.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This shows a decrease from the rate of 16.6 for 1952 and is the lowest recorded since 1941.

The corrected birth rate for 1953 was 16.2 which compares not unfavourably with that for England and Wales as a whole namely 15.5 per 1,000 of the population.

- (v) Table 2 shows the number of births and the birth rates since 1940, and the number of illegitimate births each year during the same period.

Deaths

- (a) The number of deaths occurring in and assignable to the Borough during 1953 was 232. Of these 121 were males and 111 females.

Though the number occurring during 1953 was 35 fewer than in the previous year the total number assigned to Faversham now includes as explained in my Report last year all deaths occurring at Bensted House irrespective of whether the person was previously a resident in Faversham or not. Of the 232 deaths during 1953, 86 occurred in Bensted House.

(b) The following table shows the age groups in which the deaths occurred :—

TABLE I

Sex	Under one year	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over	Total
Males	3	1	2	2	—	—	5	13	34	45	16	121
Females	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	30	40	27	111
Totals	4	1	2	2	1	1	7	22	64	85	43	232

The average age of death was 72.4 years, being 69.5 for males and 75.5 for females. The oldest death was that of a male aged 96 years.

(c) The crude death rate for 1953 was 18.9 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 21.8 in the preceding year. The corrected death rate, *i.e.*, the rate adjusted for age and sex distribution to that of England and Wales as a whole, was 13.4 per 1,000. The rate for England and Wales was 11.4 per 1,000.

(d) Table 2 shows the number of deaths and the death rates since 1940 and Table 3 shows the causes of death during 1953 classified by the Registrar General under 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Cause of Death.

TABLE II

Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality—1940-1953

Year	Births			Deaths		Infant Mortality	
	Illegitimate Births	Total Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate
1940	5	139	11.6	186	15.6	8	57.6
1941	16	163	14.3	165	14.5	4	24.5
1942	8	191	17.1	179	16.0	11	57.5
1943	14	209	18.1	176	15.9	6	29.0
1944	16	255	23.5	154	14.2	8	31.3
1945	18	282	25.0	174	15.4	9	31.9
1946	3	389	32.5	160	13.4	11	28.3
1947	17	254	30.8	171	14.0	7	27.1
1948	16	225	18.5	166	13.6	8	35.5
1949	9	218	17.6	184	14.9	4	18.3
1950	4	188	14.9	157	12.4	8	42.5
1951	6	175	14.2	150	12.2	5	28.5
1952	12	203	16.6	267	21.8	5	24.6
1953	13	191	15.5	232	18.9	4	20.9

TABLE III

Classification of Causes	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	— (1)	— (2)	— (3)
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
3. Syphilitic disease ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
4. Diphtheria ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
5. Whooping Cough ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
6. Meningococcal infections ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
8. Measles ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
9. Other infective and parastitic diseases	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2 (1)	2 (2)	4 (3)
11. " " lung, bronchus	4 (4)	— (—)	4 (4)
12. " " breast	— (—)	6 (4)	6 (4)
13. " " uterus	— (—)	2 (2)	2 (2)
14. Other malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	13 (11)	13 (16)	26 (27)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
16. Diabetes ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	29 (36)	24 (41)	53 (77)
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	15 (19)	7 (7)	22 (26)
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	2 (—)	1 (1)	3 (1)
20. Other heart disease ...	30 (34)	39 (42)	69 (76)
21. Other circulatory disease ...	1 (3)	2 (2)	3 (5)
22. Influenza ...	3 (—)	3 (3)	6 (3)
23. Pneumonia ...	3 (5)	3 (2)	6 (7)
24. Bronchitis ...	2 (5)	1 (2)	3 (7)
25. Other disease of respiratory system	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3 (—)	— (—)	3 (—)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2 (—)	1 (—)	3 (—)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	— (—)	1 (4)	1 (4)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
31. Congenital malformations ...	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6 (6)	4 (4)	10 (10)
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2 (—)	— (1)	2 (1)
34. All other accidents ...	2 (2)	2 (1)	4 (3)
35. Suicide ...	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
36. Homicide and operations of war...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
All causes ...	121 (130)	111 (137)	232 (267)

(Figures in brackets refer to the preceding year)

In regard to the causes of death there is little appreciable difference in comparison with previous years. As is to be expected in a population containing an increasing proportion of older people, deaths from heart disease and conditions associated therewith still account for the largest proportion of deaths—approximately 64% of all deaths in 1953. In comparison with the previous year, however, there was a considerable reduction in deaths coming within this classification—150 in 1953 as compared with 195 in 1952.

Deaths attributable to Malignant Diseases showed a very slight increase in 1953 as compared with the previous year—42 deaths in 1953 as compared with 40 in 1952, and these diseases now account

for approximately 18% of all deaths occurring. Though the number attributed to Malignant growths in the lungs and bronchi is very small being only 4 for each of the years 1953 and 1952 and 3 in each of the years 1951 and 1950, it is interesting to note in view of the present controversy regarding the relation of smoking and the occurrence of malignant disease in these areas that in each of these years the deaths that occurred were in males.

It is very satisfactory to note that during 1953 no deaths occurred from Tuberculosis.

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year was 4 in 1953 being one less than in the previous year. On only 2 previous occasions since 1940, namely in 1949 and in 1941 has the number of infant deaths reached this comparatively low figure. The infant mortality rate for the year was 20.9 per 1,000 live births a rate which compares very favourably with the rate of 26.8 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole, and 24.3 per 1,000 for the 150 smaller towns with a population of 25,000 to 50,000.

The number of infant deaths each year and the infant mortality rate since 1940 is shown in Table 2.

Particulars in regard to the deaths that occurred in 1953 were as follows :—

Cause of Death	Sex	Age at Death	Place of Birth	Place of Death
Prematurity ...	F	2 days	Hospital	Hospital
Prematurity ...	M	2 days	Hospital	Hospital
Toxic myocarditis...	M	3 months	Home	Home
Acute enteritis				
Prematurity ...	M	1 day	Hospital	Hospital

From the above statement it will be seen that again premature birth is one of the main causes in the loss of these infant lives. That those whose death was attributed to this cause in 1953 were born and died in hospital indicates that the very best facilities for the survival of the child were available. It therefore again stresses the very great importance of good and regular ante-natal care not only in the interest of the health of the mother but also in the production of a full time healthy child.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 223 fewer cases of Infectious Disease notified in 1953 than in the previous year (201 cases in 1953, 424 in 1952). The reduction was mainly in the number of cases of measles there

being only 79 cases in 1953 in comparison with 372 in 1952 and these occurred almost entirely in the months of January and February and were a continuation of the high prevalence of measles at the end of 1952. There was however a somewhat higher incidence of Whooping Cough during the year there being 79 cases in comparison with only 9 in the previous year. These cases occurred mainly during the months of March, April and May but sporadic cases kept recurring throughout the whole of the year.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified (2) is the lowest recorded during the past 10 years—both cases occurred in the month of December.

The 8 cases of Food Poisoning notified resulted from an outbreak following the mid-day meal in the canteen of a local factory. The first cases to occur were taken violently ill with sickness, diarrhoea and collapse about 3 hours after partaking of the meal. During the afternoon further cases occurred with diminishing severity, some were only taken ill on the way home about 6 p.m., others complained only of diarrhoea during the night. In all 22 persons were affected, but all made speedy recoveries.

On investigating the cause of the outbreak it was found that of four tins of tinned peas opened at the canteen for the meal the remaining juice in 2 tins showed heavy growth of *Staphylococci* (Coagulase Positive). The same organism was found in the vomit of one of the patients sent to hospital. No other article of food partaken was found contaminated. How the peas had become contaminated it was impossible to say. When opened the contents of the tins appeared quite normal. A thorough examination of all workers in the canteen was made but no sores on hands, nose or face or any other source of personal infection could be found. It had to be presumed therefore that the peas had by some means become contaminated during the process of canning and that the infection had survived that process.

The total number of Infectious Diseases occurring and the number admitted to hospital and the total deaths from each disease as shown in the Registrar General's classification of deaths are shown in Table 4 and the age distribution of cases occurring as shown in Table 5.

TABLE IV

Disease	No. of Cases	Admission to Hospital or Sanatorium	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	2 (5)	2	—
Whooping Cough	79 (9)	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	— (1)	—	—
Measles	79 (372)	—	—
Pneumonia	18 (15)	2	6
Dysentery	— (—)	—	—
Erysipelas	2 (1)	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	— (—)	—	—
Food Poisoning	8 (—)	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2 (—)	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	9 (20)	3	—
Non-Pulmonary	2 (1)	2	—
Totals	201 (424)	13	6

TABLE V
Age Group Distribution—Infectious Disease

	-1	-5	-15	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60	Over 60	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	12	58	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Measles	10	53	13	1	1	—	—	1	—	79
Pneumonia	1	2	—	—	3	—	2	5	5	18
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis :										
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	3	9
Non-Pulmonary	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2

Table VI shows the incidence of Infectious Diseases in the Borough in 1953 in comparison with the previous ten years.

TABLE VI
Incidence of Infectious Disease during the undermentioned years.

	1942	'43	'44	'45	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	21	4	3	3	6	6	14	34	3	5	2
Diphtheria	1	5	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	21	117	126	136	11	206	13	373	106	372	79
Whooping Cough	43	8	24	42	31	92	46	8	49	256	9	79
Erysipelas	2	3	1	—	2	—	3	1	2	4	1	2
Pneumonia	7	4	1	—	2	7	5	10	8	14	15	18
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever...	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	3	2	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	2
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorium	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	—
Encephalitis												
Lethargica	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal												
Fever	4	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	12	45	—	—	1	—	8

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Incidence and Deaths

Only 9 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1953. This is a very welcome reduction in the large number (20) notified during the previous year, but as explained in my report for that year the large number of notifications made during 1952

probably resulted from the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the area during that year and the consequent notification of some old standing doubtful cases.

Two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were also notified during the year. These were a female aged 17 years, with a T.B. ankle and a boy aged 5 years, with a T.B. hip.

During 1953 no deaths were recorded as due to tuberculosis in either form. This is the first since 1940 and most probably the first time on record that there have been no deaths in Faversham from this disease. This is very satisfactory indeed and though at present it would be too optimistic to expect succeeding years to have an equally good record it emphasises the very considerable decrease in recent years in deaths from this disease and is a tribute to the very considerable advance made in recent years in methods of treatment.

Table VII shows the number of cases notified and the deaths attributed to Tuberculosis since 1940.

TABLE VII
Tuberculosis—Notifications and Deaths—1940-1953

Year	No. or Primary Notifications received		Deaths		Death Rate per 10,000 of Population	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1940	16	1	7	3	5.8	2.5
1941	18	3	9	1	7.9	0.8
1942	10	5	5	1	4.4	0.8
1943	10	6	5	3	4.5	2.7
1944	4	13	7	2	6.4	1.8
1945	3	1	5	—	4.4	—
1946	8	2	6	—	5.0	—
1947	10	5	3	—	2.4	—
1948	23	8	6	1	4.9	0.8
1949	8	8	5	1	4.1	0.8
1950	4	5	2	—	1.5	—
1951	8	1	5	—	4.0	—
1952	20	1	3	—	2.4	—
1953	9	2	—	—	—	—

2. Tuberculosis Register

The number and types of cases at present in the area and on the Tuberculosis Register are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII
Summary of Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals
On Tuberculosis Register 1/1/53 ...	M 38 (30)	F 30 (23)	M 18 (20)	F 13 (13)	99 (86)
Transferred to Borough ...	2 (1)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (2)
Notified in Borough ...	4 (10)	5 (10)	1 (—)	1 (1)	11 (21)
Returned to Borough ...	— (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)
	44 (41)	39 (35)	19 (20)	14 (14)	116 (110)
Deaths ...	1 (1)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	*1 (3)
Removed from Borough ...	1 (1)	2 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (4)
Recovered ...	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (2)	2 (1)	4 (4)
Balance remaining on Register 31/12/53 ...	41 (38)	37 (30)	18 (18)	12 (13)	108 (99)

*This death was due to causes other than Tuberculosis.

I am indebted to Dr. O. Clarke, Consultant Chest Physician for the following further particulars regarding patients from the Faversham area :—

- (a) Number of patients from the Borough of Faversham who attended the Chest Clinic during 1952 ... 217
(this includes contacts, etc.)
- (b) Total number of attendances during the year by patients in (a) above ... 333
- (c) Number of patients from the Borough of Faversham who received Sanatorium treatment during the year ... 24

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

1. Diphtheria Immunisation

The County Medical Officer reports that during 1953, 163 children under 5 years of age and 16 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, were immunised against Diphtheria, and a further 267 children received re-inforcing inoculations. These figures show a very satisfactory improvement in the numbers immunised under 5 years of age, the most dangerous period, over the number immunised at that age during the previous two years (96 in 1951, 156 in 1952).

2. Vaccination Against Smallpox

The County Medical Officer also reports that during the same period 122 primary vaccinations and 22 re-vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out. Of the 122 primary vaccinations, 54 were of children under 1 year of age and 50 of children aged 1 to 2 years—total 104. During the year, 22 re-vaccinations were carried out, mainly amongst older people going abroad.

SECTION IV

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. National Health Services

Local Authority Health Services under the National Health Service Act are provided and administered by the Kent County Council. These Services include the Care of Mothers and Young Children ; the provision of Midwives ; Health Visiting and Home Nursing ; Vaccination and Immunisation ; Prevention of Illness ; Care and After-Care ; and Domestic Help Services.

Chest Clinics and the care of Tuberculosis patients are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, as also is Mental Welfare.

The various clinics in connection with these Services are held as follows :—

- | | Clinics and Sessions | Day | Time |
|-----|---|---|----------------|
| (a) | Queen's Hall | | |
| | Child Welfare | Tuesday and Friday | 2—4 p.m. |
| | Ante-natal, Post-natal and Family Planning | Monday | 2—4 p.m. |
| | Relaxation Classes | Monday | 2.30—3.30 p.m. |
| | (Immunisation is carried out at the Child Welfare Clinic) on Friday afternoons, if required, but vaccinations are all referred to own Doctor) | | |
| (b) | School Clinic,
Solomon's Lane | | |
| | Minor Ailment Clinic | Daily | |
| (c) | Chest Clinic,
South Road | Thursday (by appointment) | 10.30 a.m. |
| | Cases for X-Ray and Artificial Pneumothorax are referred to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital as and when required. | | |
| (d) | Domestic Help | Application can be made at the Kent County Welfare Office, West Street. Mon., Tues., Fri. : 9-10 a.m. or Wed., Thurs., Sat. : 9 a.m.—12 noon. | |
| (e) | Psychiatric-Clinic
South Road | | |
| | This clinic is held every Thursday at 5.0 p.m. Appointments are made through St. Augustine's Hospital. Commenced, 28th January, 1954. | | |

2. School Health Services

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following information on the work of the School Health Service in the Borough.

(i) Medical Inspection :—

(a) Number of Children inspected	...	...	...
(periodic inspections)	...	...	981 (817)
(b) Number found requiring treatment	...	...	135 (128)
(c) Percentage requiring treatment	...	...	13.7% (15.6%)
(d) Frequency of main defects requiring treatment :			
Eyes	...	...	44.4% (32.0%)
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	6.5% (18.7%)
Orthopaedic	...	...	32.0% (31.2%)
Heart and Circulation	...	...	2.6% (1.5%)
Lungs	...	...	1.3% (1.5%)

(ii) Classification of General Condition of Pupils :—

Age Groups	No. of Children	“ A ” (Good)		“ B ” (Fair)		“ C ” (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	293	110	37.5 (17.0)	162	55.3 (74.2)	21	7.2 (8.8)
Second Age Group	136	29	21.3 (23.2)	85	62.5 (63.8)	22	16.2 (13.0)
Third Age Group	256	89	34.8 (25.1)	152	59.4 (64.2)	15	5.8 (0.7)
Other Periodic Inspections	296	126	42.6 (32.7)	151	51.0 (55.2)	19	6.4 (12.1)
Totals	981	354	36.1 (28.4)	550	56.1 (63.9)	77	7.8 (7.7)

(iii) Dental Inspection and Treatment :—

(a) Number of children inspected	...	1,683 (572)
(b) Number found to require treatment	...	746 (478)
(c) Percentage requiring treatment	...	44.3% (82.6%)

(iv) Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	5,215 (5,127)
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	22 (38)
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	...	6 (9)

(v) Comment.

From these figures it would appear that generally speaking there was in comparison with the previous year some improvement in 1953 in the health of children attending schools in Faversham. It will be seen that amongst children inspected at periodic inspections 13.7% were found to require treatment, whereas the corresponding percentage in 1952 was 15.6%. These figures are however still higher than those for the years 1951 and 1950 when the corresponding percentages were only 6.8% and 9.2% respectively. There was also some improvement in the classification of the children examined according to their general condition. Those classified as good increased from 28.4% in 1952 to 36.1% in 1953 with a corresponding reduction in those classified as fair, only whereas those classified as poor increased by only 0.1%.

Of the main defects found at Medical Inspection eye disease and defects (defective vision, squint and other defects) still take the highest place being 44.4% of those requiring treatment. Cases of defective vision alone accounted for 32.6% of these.

Orthopaedic defects were also high amounting to 32.0%. Of these more than half were cases classified as suffering from flat feet.

Amongst the other main defects there was little appreciable difference in comparison with the previous year except in diseases of ear, nose and throat which fell from 18.7% in 1952 to only 6.5% in 1953.

At dental inspection it will be noted that though more children underwent dental inspection in 1953 as compared with the previous year there was a considerable decrease in the number found to require treatment (44.3% in 1953 as compared with 82.6% in 1952). Yearly variations in this figure are, however, very apt to occur depending on the schools examined and age of children examined in any particular year.

SECTION V

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. General Sanitary Circumstances

(a) Water Supply

The mains supply is provided by the Faversham Water Company. The water which is derived from the chalk is pumped from the Company's bores at Copton and Ospringe. The supply is adequate and of excellent quality. Six samples taken during the year for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

There are six private wells and one artesian bore which provide supplies for 11 houses where there is no main supply. One of these wells providing water to an isolated cottage was found to be polluted and, pending the provision of a main supply, water is being carted to the cottage. Schemes are in hand for a piped supply to these premises. Apart from the above all other houses in the Borough receive a main supply.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

There have been no additions to the existing sewerage system during the year apart from slight extensions to accommodate the Council's building programme. The village of Preston and the Ashford and Brogdale Roads are still unsewered, house drainage being dealt with by means of septic tank installations or cesspools. The Council do not undertake the emptying of cesspools the responsibility for this devolving upon the respective owners. Little trouble has been experienced, however, with regard to these cesspools during the year.

(c) Scavenging

House refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Preston Chalk Pit. This service is administered by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

(d) School Sanitation

This is generally satisfactory and no alterations have been effected during the year. All schools are connected to the Sewerage System.

(e) Public Conveniences

The matter of providing more and better accommodation is still under consideration and steps are being taken towards improvement during the current year.

Washing facilities are seriously lacking in these conveniences and this is a very serious omission in these days when the question of food hygiene is so important.

(f) Hop-pickers Camps

There are two encampments in the Borough, *i.e.*, at Queen Court and Westwood Court Farms. Some six to seven hundred persons can be accommodated during the season which generally commences towards the end of August and extends over a period of from three to four weeks. The accommodation consists of timber or timber and corrugated-iron huts each of approximately 100 sq. feet floor space, fitted with raised wooden bunks. The water supply to the camp at Queen Court Farm is by means of standpipes from the main supply but that at Westwood Court Farm is carted and delivered into locked metal tanks. The camps are usually maintained in a reasonably good sanitary condition.

(g) Mortuary Accommodation

There has been no alteration in this matter during the year, and the mortuary at the Cottage Hospital, by courtesy of the Hospital Authorities, is used when necessary.

2. Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk

There are five premises registered as dairies and five registered distributors. Four distributors retail Pasteurised Milk, three Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk and two Tuberculin Tested Milk. The two establishments where pasteurisation is carried out are supervised by the Food and Drugs Authority, *i.e.*, the County Council. Twenty-one persons, mostly the proprietors of general shops, have been granted dealers licenses to retail Sterilized Milk.

Eight samples of Pasteurised and eight of Tuberculin Tested Milk were taken during the year. One sample of Pasteurised and two of Tuberculin Tested Milk were found on examination to be unsatisfactory, but further samples from the same sources proved satisfactory.

(b) Meat

As reported last year slaughtering is carried out at the Government controlled slaughterhouse in Flood Lane. During the year some measure of improvement to the premises was effected by the carrying out of certain repairs and alterations and although the work fell some way short of the original proposals there is certainly a considerable improvement which has facilitated the work of meat inspection. Hanging arrangements for carcasses and offal have been modified and lighting has been greatly improved.

There was a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered during 1953, *i.e.*, 4,369 compared with 4,988 in 1952. The decrease was chiefly as regards sheep and lambs. All animals slaughtered were inspected by your Sanitary Inspector and of the total of 4,369 animals slaughtered 236 (5.4%) were found to be affected with disease other than tuberculosis and 66 (1.5%) with Tuberculosis.

The corresponding figures for 1952 were 3.8% and 1.4%. The amount of meat and organs condemned at the Slaughterhouse totalled 4 tons 2 cwts 2 qts. This work entailed 528 visits to the Slaughterhouse during the year.

The following Table 9 shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected and particulars of diseased conditions found.

TABLE IX

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
No. Killed ...	763 (836)	166 (189)	238 (387)	2,210 (2,744)	992 (832)	4,369 (4,988)
No. inspected ...	763 (836)	166 (189)	238 (387)	2,210 (2,744)	992 (832)	4,369 (4,988)
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned...	2 —	1 (8)	1 (1)	5 (15)	6 (11)	15 (35)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	71 (53)	57 (38)	2 (3)	62 (136)	29 (27)	221 (257)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis ...	9.5 % (6.3 %)	34.9 % (24.3 %)	1.2 % (1 %)	3.0 % (5.5 %)	3.5 % (4.5 %)	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2 (2)	1 (4)	— —	— —	— (2)	3 (8)
Carcasses of which some part or was condemned	29 (22)	32 (35)	— —	— —	2 (6)	63 (63)
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	4.0 % (2.8 %)	19.8 % (20.6 %)	— —	— —	.2 % (.9 %)	

(Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1952)

(c) Other Foods

Approximately one and a half tons of other items of foodstuff condemned as unfit for human consumption were as follows :—

981 tins Fruit and Vegetables

78 tins Meat Products

63 tins Fish Products

143 tins Milk

219 tins, packets and jars, assorted Groceries

29 stones Fresh Fish

70 lbs. Semolina

41 lbs. Cheese
38 lbs. Frozen Rabbit
30 lbs. Frozen Lamb
10 lbs. Pork
10 lbs. Oatmeal
1 tinned Ham

These articles were voluntarily surrendered by the traders to the Sanitary Inspector.

(d) Preparation of Preserved Foods

There are 29 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food which includes preparation by any process of cooking. The registered premises consist of 22 butchers and grocers shops registered for the manufacture of sausages or the preparation of cooked meat and 7 fish-frying establishments. During the year 43 visits were made to such premises. In addition to the foregoing there is one factory at which the processing of fruit and vegetables is carried on.

(e) Ice Cream

There are now 49 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, an increase of 1 on the preceding year. No ice-cream is manufactured in the Borough and most is sold in a pre-packed condition as received from the manufacturers. The ice-cream is sold mainly by sweet and general shop dealers who are provided with refrigerated cabinets by the manufacturers. Four samples were taken during the year and the resulting examination placed one in Grade 1, one in Grade 2 and two in Grade 3.

(f) Bakehouses

There are seven bakehouses in the Borough. 11 visits were made during the year and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

(g) Food Hygiene

The Byelaws made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are working satisfactorily and generally speaking the standard of most of the premises where food is handled or prepared is good. The following table X shows under the various headings the number of premises in the Borough where food is prepared, stored or sold with the number of inspections made during the year.

TABLE X
Food Premises

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Butchers	13	127
Pork Butchers	3	12
Grocers & General Shops ...	119	110
Fishmongers	4	67
*Fish Fryers	7	17
Bakers & Confectioners ...	11	11
Greengrocers	9	10
Dairies	5	31
Teashops	9	7
Hotels	5	8
*Ice-cream	49	35
*Sausages or Preserved Food ...	22	26
Total	256	461

* Registered under Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

(h) Food & Drugs Act, 1938

By courtesy of the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, the following details are given of samples taken in Faversham under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>No.</i>
Alb-ex-Choc-Laxitive ...	1	B/fd.	16
Almond Flavouring ...	1	Ice-Cream ...	1
Apple & Rasp. Jam, F.F.S.	1	Little Liver Pills ...	1
Aspirin B.P.	1	Meat Pudding	1
Beef Sausage Meat	1	Milk	21
Beef Sausages	1	Milk of Magnesia Tablets	1
Beef Soup	1	Peach & Apple Jam, F.F.S.	1
Cheese	1	Pure Kentish Honey ...	1
Christmas Pudding	1	Rum	1
Chutney	1	Self-Raising Flour ...	1
Clor-o-filt	1	Skimmed Milk Powder ...	1
Cream of Chicken Soup ...	1	Sponge Mixture	1
Dripping	1	Strawberry & Gooseberry	
Gin	1	Jam	1
Ground White Pepper ...	1	Syrup of Figs	1
Horseradish Sauce	1	Tincture of Iodine ...	1
C/fd.	16	Whisky	1
		Total	51

Summary			
Milk	...	...	21
Drugs	...	...	7
Spirits	...	...	3
Other Samples	...	...	20
			—
			51
			—

All the above samples were genuine with the exception of the following :—

<i>Sample of</i>	<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Action taken</i>	
Milk, T.T.	5.0% deficient in fat.	No action Satisfactory	Further sample
Channel Island Milk Pasteurised	5.0% deficient in fat	No action Satisfactory	Further sample
Cream of Chicken Soup	Fat 0.75% Total Solids 6.3% Protein 1.8% Fat should be 3½%	Cautioned	
Milk, T.T.	20% deficient in fat	Due to improper mixing. Further samples satisfactory	

3. Disinfection and Disinfestation

Seven disinfections were carried out at premises during the year as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	3
Cancer	...	2
		—
Total	...	7
		—

This compares with 18 for the preceding year.

Two disinfestations of premises infested with fleas were carried out by D.D.T. spray.

4. Rodent Control

186 inspections were made and 135 treatments carried out in connection with Rodent Control. In addition treatments were carried out twice during the year to the sewerage system.

The same arrangements for Rodent Control operate as reported last year, *i.e.*, the work is carried out by a part-time operator from the Council's Highway Staff under supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Table XI gives particulars of inspections and treatments carried out during the year.

TABLE XI
RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other including Business Premises	Total
1. Total number of Properties in Local Authority District	23	4,297	9	293	4,622
2. Number of Properties inspected by Local Authority	3	97	6	80	186
3. Number of properties inspected found to be infested by rats	3	78	6	54	141
4. No. of Properties inspected found to be seriously infested by mice	—	—	—	1	1
5. No. of Properties treated by Local Authority	3	78	6	48	135

5. Rag Flock Act, 1951

There is no alteration regarding this matter and the position is as reported last year, *i.e.*, there are no premises in the Borough to which the Act applies.

6. Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are now two premises licenced under this Act as Pet Shops. In the main the shops deal with cage birds, *i.e.*, canaries and budgerigars.

The premises have been inspected and found to comply with the requirements of the legislation.

7. Summary

Appendix "B" summarises the sanitary inspections and visits (other than those in connection with housing) carried out during 1953.

SECTION VI

HOUSING

1. The following is a summary of action taken under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the year.

(a) Inspections of Dwelling-houses for housing defects	...	62
(b) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	30
(c) Number of housing defects found (other than in (b) above)	... ..	68
(d) Number of defects remedied without services of formal notices	... ..	68
(e) (i) Number of Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act	... ..	—
(ii) Number of Statutory Notices complied with	...	—
(f) (i) Number of new houses erected by Local Authority		60
(ii) Number of new houses erected by Private Enterprise		10

2. The following statement shows the various types of nuisances and Housing Defects dealt with :—

	<i>Defects</i>	<i>Visits & Revisits</i>
Absence of W.C. flushing cistern	...	3
Defective W.C. structure	...	2
Defective W.C. pans and cisterns	...	4
Choked drains	... .. 26	37
Defective drains	... .. 3	6
Overflowing Cesspools	... .. 1	1
Leaking and defective roofs	... .. 6	10
Dampness	... .. 5	12
Defective walls	... .. 4	7
Defective floors	... .. 2	6
Defective ceilings	... .. 2	6
Defective stoves and coppers	... .. 1	1
Defective doors and windows	... .. 2	3
Defective sinks and wastepipes	... .. 3	6
Defective eaves gutters	... .. 2	2
Defective flues and chimneys	... .. 4	7
Verminous premises	... .. 2	4
Insufficient water supply	... .. 1	2
Totals	... .. 68	119

3. Unfit Houses.

As mentioned in last year's report to the Council a scheme for the demolition of approximately 170 houses during the next five years was commenced and two areas of twenty-four houses and six houses respectively have been dealt with as Clearance Areas under the provisions of the Housing Act. The Areas were No. 4 (North Lane) 24 houses and No. 5 (Waller's Row) 6 houses. In the case of the North Lane Area there was no Public Enquiry and the Order was confirmed by the Minister. There was a Public Enquiry regarding the Waller's Row Area but this Order also was eventually confirmed by the Minister. Two individual unfit houses were demolished during the year, *i.e.*, No. 2 Church Road, The Brents and No. 4 Pile Cottages, Preston.

4. Provision of Houses

The following table shows the number of houses built each year since the end of the war.

TABLE XII

Year	Council Houses		Police Houses	Private Enterprise	Total
	Temporary	Permanent			
1946	50	—	—	1	51
1947	—	18	—	5	23
1948	—	53	—	10	63
1949	—	71	5	10	86
1950	—	61	—	11	72
1951	—	80	2	8	90
1952	—	66	—	7	73
1953	—	60	—	10	70
Totals	50	409	7	62	528

5. Common Lodging Houses

As reported last year there is one Common Lodging House which provides accommodation for 10 males. Inspection has been made and the premises found to be satisfactory.

SECTION V

FACTORY ADMINISTRATION

1. (i) Number of Factories on Register :—

(a) Factories with mechanical power ...	...	73
(b) Factories without mechanical power ...	...	32
Total	...	105

(ii) Number of Inspections :—

(a) Factories with mechanical power ...	...	33
(b) Factories without mechanical power ...	...	15
Total	...	48

2. Cases in which defects were found :—

Defects	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :				
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	3	—	—

SECTION VIII

FAVERSHAM PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

There has been no alteration during the year in the area of the Port which for sanitary administration is divided into two sections, viz. (a) The Eastern Section (Faversham Creek) and (b) The Western Section (Milton Creek).

I. Staff

The health staff during 1953 remained as in the previous year namely the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Faversham and for the Eastern Section (Faversham Creek), the Sanitary Inspector for the Borough and for the Western Section (Milton Creek) the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Sittingbourne and Milton U.D.C.

II. Amount of Shipping entering the district during the year :—

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease aboard.
			Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector	
(i) Eastern Section					
(a) Coastwise	353	13,843	Nil	6	Nil
(b) Foreign Ports	8	919	Nil	2	Nil
(ii) Western Section					
(a) Coastwise	722	76,162	Nil	12	Nil
(b) Foreign Ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	1,083	90,924	Nil	20	Nil

III. Character of Shipping and Trade :—

(i) Passenger traffic ... Nil

(ii) Cargo traffic

 (a) Eastern Section :—

 Principal Imports

Petrol, Crude Oil, Fertilisers, Grain and Timber.

 Principal Exports

Nil

 (b) Western Section

 Principal Imports

Gypsum Stone, Straw, China Clay, Coal, Ballast, Paper, Fertiliser, Logs and Pulp, Cheese.

 Principal Exports

Cement and Paper.

(iii) Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :—

(a) Eastern Section

Coastwise	...	Thames Estuary
Foreign	...	Antwerp (Belgium), Bremen and Hamburg (Germany), Rotterdam (Holland).

(b) Western Section

Coastwise	...	London, Rochester, Ridham and Keadby (Yorks).
Foreign	...	Nil

IV. Inland Barge Traffic ... Nil

V. Water Supply

(i) Source—

(a) For the Port—Eastern Section is supplied by the Faversham Water Company and the Western Section from the Water Undertaking of the Sittingbourne and Milton Urban District Council. Both are from deep wells in chalk and are chlorinated.

(b) For Shipping—from same sources by means of hydrants on all wharves.

(ii) Reports on Tests for Contamination—

During the year 6 samples from that supplied by the Faversham Water Company and 15 samples from that supplied by the Sittingbourne and Milton Water Undertaking were examined bacteriologically and all found satisfactory.

(iii) Precautions taken against Contamination of Hydrants and Hose-pipes. These are inspected periodically.

(iv) Water Boats—
Nil.

VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

There was no change during 1953 from the conditions outlined in the Report of 1952.

VII. Smallpox

No cases occurred during 1953.

Cases of smallpox would usually be sent to Long Reach Hospital, Dartford, on ambulance supplied through the Kent County Council Ambulance Service.

Consultants are available from the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

VIII. Venereal Diseases

Notices giving the addresses and times of clinics for Venereal Diseases are posted in the wharves.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases dealt with during the year.

Nil.

X. Malaria.

Owing to the nature of traffic, Malaria is not generally met with and no cases came to notice during the year.

XI. Measures taken against Ships infected with or suspected for Plague.

No infected or suspected vessels arrived during the year.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

There was no change during 1953 from the procedure as outlined in the Report for 1952. In no case was deratization necessary during the year.

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

No nuisances were found on any of the ships inspected during the year.

XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations

The position in 1953 remained as outlined in the Report for 1952.

XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens

Faversham is not an approved Port.

XVI. Arrangements for burial on shore of persons who have died on board from infectious disease

Arrangements for this remain as previously reported in 1952.

APPENDIX " A "

Readings Recorded at the Borough Sewage Works
(By courtesy of Mr. Colin Walton)

Month	Temperatures		Rainfall (in inches)
	Maximum	Minimum	
January ...	54° (52°)	25° (20°)	.91 (1.78)
February ...	56° (51°)	25° (24°)	.91 (1.02)
March ...	64° (62°)	25° (30°)	.16 (2.97)
April ...	65° (77°)	29° (28°)	1.43 (.89)
May ...	85° (84°)	32° (34°)	1.71 (.86)
June ...	81° (90°)	41° (43°)	2.36 (2.62)
July ...	85° (86°)	46° (48°)	2.81 (.77)
August ...	89° (80°)	48° (48°)	1.41 (2.82)
September ...	76° (75°)	40° (35°)	3.59 (5.15)
October ...	70° (61°)	31° (30°)	2.15 (1.89)
November ...	59° (57°)	32° (21°)	1.91 (3.56)
December ...	59° (54°)	32° (23°)	.95 (2.27)
Total ...			20.34 (26.60)

APPENDIX "B"

Particulars of Sanitary Inspections and Visits

Infectious Disease and Disinfections	...	14
Slaughterhouse	... ..	528
Butchers Shops	... ..	127
Grocers Shops	... ..	110
Fish Shops	... ..	67
Dairies	... ..	31
Bakehouses	... ..	7
Food Preparing Premises	... ..	26
Fish Frying Establishments	... ..	17
Ice Cream Shops	... ..	35
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	... ..	10
Factories	... ..	37
Rats and Mice	... ..	43
Verminous Premises	... ..	4
Total	... ..	<u>1,056</u>

